ALFONSO THE TWELFTH.

The Prince of the Asturias Proclaimed King of Spain.

Isabella's Son on the Throne of His Ancestors.

The Army and Navy Support Him.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW DYNASTY.

The New King Ready to Start for Madrid.

A MINISTRY CONSTITUTED.

Ex-Queen Isabella's Reply to the Spaniards on Behalf of Her Son.

The Republic Dies with the Year.

HIS MAJESTY TELEGRAPHS TO THE POPE

The Sword of St. Peter in Youthful Hands.

SPANISH HISTORY DURING FORTY YEARS.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1874.

A telegraphic despatch received in this city from Madrid, under to-day's date, says that Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King of Spain, and is recognized by all the forces comprising the armies of the North and Centre.

THE SPANISH NAVY FAVORABLE TO THE YOUTH-FUL ASPIRANT TO THE CROWN.

MADRID MINISTRY.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has sent the following despatch to the Governors of the provinces:-

"Alfonso the Twelfth has been unanimously proclaimed King by the nation, army and Ministry. A regency has been formed under the Presidency of Conavas Delcastillo, without a portfolio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you."

CARLISM DEAD

The Alfonsists consider that Carlism has received a death blow. THE QUEEN MOTHER OFFICIALLY CONGRATU-

LATED. Ex-Queen Isabella has received the follow

ing despatches:-"All the Powers have responded enthu-

siastically to the proclamation. "PRIMO DE RIVERA,

"Captain General of Madrid."

"We pray Your Majesty to transmit the news to your son. We congratulate you on this grand triumph, achieved without bloodshed." This telegram is signed by General Primo

de Rivera and Canovas Delcastillo. 'THE QUEEN'S RESPONSE IN BEHALF OF HER SON,

THE KING. Paris, Dec. 31, 1874. Isabella, in response to the despatch of

General Primo de Rivera, sent the follow-"The King proceeds to Spain immediately."

DUTIFUL TO THE CHURCH. Alfonso has telegraphed to the Pope asking his blessing and promising that he will, like his ancestors, defend the rights of the Holy

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTRY.

King Alfonso's Ministry is announced as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Castro.

Minister of Justico. Cardenas. Minister of War Jovellar. Minister of Finance. Salaverria.

finister of Marine Molius. Minister of the Interior ... Robledo.

Tinister of Commerce.....Orovio.

inister of the Colonies..., Ayala. TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Monso did not pass through Paris, but has

gone to Spain direct. He will disembark either at Cadiz or Valencia.

THE TROOPS IN THE PIELD. General Martinez Campos has entered

Valencia at the head of the troops that were sent to oppose him when he pronounced for

The Carlist leaders Dorregaray, Alvarez and others have entered Catalonia.

WHAT THE KING SAID TO AN ENGLISH INTER-

LONDON, Jan. 1-5:30 A. M.

The Times correspondent at Paris telegraphs to that paper that he has had an interview with Alfonso, who is in that city. He stated that he was ready to start for Spain, but it was necessary for him to await a despatch, which is expected to-day (Friday). He had expected the news of his proclama-

His mother will remain in Paris.

He concluded as follows:-"I am not the king of a party. My Ministry will be composed of men of all shades."

SKETCH OF ALPONSO THE TWELFTH OF SPAIN. Alfonso the Twelfth, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, who has been prociatmed King of Spain, was born on the 28th of November the year 1857. He has consequently passed the seventeenth year of his age. He was baptized Alphonse Francois d'Assisse Ferdinand Pie Jean Marie de la Conception Gregoire. His Holiness the Pope was one of the sponsors (by proxy), and honored isabella and her family by permitting the inrant to nave his own name, Jean Marie. The young Prince has been educated in a very careful and liberal manner, in strict accordance with the discipline of the Catholic Church and the healthin progressive ideas of the day. He is robust in person, of active habits and has enjoyed a good training under military instructors, French and Engish. The Prince of the Asturias is younger than the Prince Imperial of France by a year and eight months; but it has been already intimated by English Inveniles in the Woolwich Academy, who have known both of the young men, that if the crowns of France and Spain were set up as the prizes of a fisticulf contest between the two the youthul Spannard would come off the victor in the "roped arena," and the English boys are keen judges of pluck and muscle. The two Princes are, however, very excellent friends.

OF SPAIN.

SKETCH OF THE QUEEN MOTHER, ISABELLA II. Maria Louisa Isabella de Bourbon, ex-Queen of Spain, the mother of the youthful King, was born on the 10th of October, in the year 1830. She is consequently, forty-four years of age. She is the daughter of Ferdinand VII. and of Christina. his fourth wife, and owed her throne to the famous Pragmatic Sanction of the 29th of March, 1833, which suppressed the Salic law in Spain and FUL ASPIRANT TO THE CROWN.

SANTANDER, Dec. 31, 1874.

The navy is favorable to Prince Alfonso.

SERRANO HASTENS TO THE CAPITAL.

Marshal Serrano has gone to Madrid.

A GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

The Governor of Santander has resigned.

SANTANDER QUIET.

The town of Santander has resigned.

A ROYALIST LADY ENTERS SPAIN FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1874.

The Spanish Consul at Bourg Madame,
Department of Pyrences Orientales, has notified the sub Prefect of Bayonne that Donna Blanca, wife of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, has crossed the frontier into Spain and proceeded toward Seo de Urgel.

THE KING ACKNOWLEDGED RY THE ARMY, NAVY AND SERRANO.

PARIS, Dec. 31—Evening.

Additional despatches from Spain state that Prince Alfonso has been invited to visit the army of the North. The ships in the harbor of Santander have hoisted the fyyal flag.

Marshal Serrano acquiesces.

THE KING'S ACCESSION ANNOUNCED RY THE MADRID MINISTEY.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has the Madrid Ministery.

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The Spanish Minister of the Interior has the Madrid Ministery of the Interior has the Madrid dispossessed her uncle, Don Carlos. Hence arose a This Minister, to prevent any effect from the February revolution in Spain, redoubled opplession. The Queen made advances to Austria and Prussia, which had always refused to recognize her; she entered for the first time into diplomatic relations with those Powers; she likewise sent troops to aid in the re-establishment of the Pope. On the other hand, she broke off her relations with England. In Spain itself a new attempt at insurrection in 1848 and 1845 by Cabrera and Count Montemolin was vigorously put down. A series of palace intrigues led to notating but the numbration of the husband of the Queen and the consolidation of the Narvaez Ministry. In January, 1851, however, it had to give way to the Bravo-Murilo Ministry, which promised liberal reforms and began by a concordat with the Pope. On the 20th December was norn the Queen's first living child—she had been confined the previous year of a stilloom child.

On the 2d of February, 1852, the Queen was On the 2d of February, 1852, the Queen was slightly wounded with a poinard by an insane priest named Martin Merino. The attempt at assassination, taken in connection with the new despoute policy which was then dominating Europe, was seized as a pretext for reactionary measures, against which the Cortes attempted to light by clecting as their President a liberal, Martinez de la Rosa. The Ministry dissolved the Chamber and presented a project for the revision of the constitution. The number of members in the Chamber of Deputies was to be reduced; the budget was to be fixed once for all; the liberties, civil and municipal, of Spain were, directly or indirectly, to be crushed. Spain were, directly or indirectly, to be crushed The Chamber of 1853, in which some of the mode rados had entered into an alliance with the libera

Spain were, directly or indirectly, to be crushed. The Chamber or 1853, in which some of the moderados had entered into an alliance with the liberal opposition, presented an enormous majority against the government. The Chamber was dissolved on the stn of April, and, as the result of a long Ministerial crisis, men representing absolutism rose to the head of affairs.

To the banishment of many generals belonging to the constitutional party, the army replied by a sedition, at the head of which were Generals O'Donnell, Massina, Serrano, Ros de Olano and Duice, the commander of the Madrid garrison. Conquerors at Vicalcaro, they called Spain to insurrection in the name of the constitution of 1837, at the end of a short war of about a month in Andalusia a new ministry, called the Forty Hours' Ministry, was formeo on the 18th July by the Duke de Rivas, and overthrown on the 20th by the insurrection of Madrid. The Queen Mother fied to France, and the Queen entrusted to Espariero the formation of a new ministry. A republican insurrection was suppressed on the 30th July, and on the 8th November the Cortes, with Pascal Mados as their President, consecrated by a large majority the monarchical principle.

The revolution which had been achieved proceeded in a liberal direction. From January to June, 1855, constitutional questions were discussed. The appointment of M. Madoz to the Ministry of Finance was Signalized by the lamous law of desamortization, which were manifested on the occasion of certain modifications in the Cabinet. The Cortes had already voted nearly a hundred liberal laws, when the supposed revolutionary actitude of Espartero and O'Donnell, disputes, which were enveloned by personal questions, and which were manifested on the occasion of certain modifications in the Cabinet. The Cortes had already voted nearly a hundred liberal laws, when the supposed revolutionary actitude of Espartero and Distribution of the finance of the cortes of the finance of the cortes of the finance of the preference accorded to its r

by the regulation of the Pyrenean frontiers with France; by a convention with France, Beigium, Sardinia and Switzerland, relative to the organization of international telegraphic service. Spain, whose Queen had not been wholly recognized by Russia, remained neutral during the Crimean war. There have been strange reports regarding the Queen of Spain's character and conduct. On these reports we pronounce no opinion. The Queen's hasband seemed to be a very insignificant creature, and the court of Spain was regarded as one of the most corrupt in Europe.

THE EX-QUEEN'S PROTEST AGAINST HER DE-THRONEMENT.

Her ex-Majesty, dating at Pau, issued the follow

by the Spaniards:stom so high an authority can be conferred, modified or suppressed by the intervention of brute force, under the impulse of deluded soldiers. If the towns and the provinces, yielding to the first pressure of violence, subunt for a time to the yoke of the insug-gents, soon public leeling fluor in show the same of parts, will shake of its grown, and show the world that the color of the part of the color of the privace of the part of the part of the part of the privace of the part of the part of the part of the part of the of Spain and a tier due delibration and sound advice, to complete the part of t gents, seen public feeling. Burt in its timost and noblest parts, will shake of its torpor, and show the world that the eclipse of reason and of honor in Spain cannot last long. Un'il that time arrives I have thought proper, as Queen of Spain and aster due delibration and sound advice, to seek in the states of an august ally the security requisite to enable me to act, under these difficult circumstances, in conformity with my position as a Queen, and with the duty that devolves on me to transmit unimpaired to my son my rights, sonctioned by law, acknowinged and sworn to by the nation, and tortified by thirty-five years of sacrifice, vicissitudes and tender affection.

While sotting lock which list the land of my birth and formal protest before God and before mankind, declaring the control of the state of the second of the state of the second of

hands marchy embodying fifteen centuries of struggles

in His hands.

A monarchy embedying fifteen centuries of struggles, patriotism, victories and grandeur cannot be destroyed by fitteen days of perjury and treason. Let us have faith in the nutree the giory of the Spanish people was ever connected with its kings; the misfortunes of its kings ever fell heavily on the people. In my firm and patriotic hope that right, honor and legitimacy will be maintained, your mids and your efforts will ever unite with the energetic decision and maternal affection of your Queen,

Chateau De Pas 30th September, 1868.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE IN EXILE. Reports from San Sebastian and Pau, written oon after the dethronement of Queen Isabella, gave the following account of her ex-Majesty's life in exile thus: -Secluded, almost in soiltude, in her palace, through whose saloons streams of courtiers and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported to give vent to bitter sarcasms in speaking of her lonely and deserted condition. Her Intendant, Mario', who—to everybod's indignation—is seen strutting about the streets of San Sebastian, appears to be Her Majesty's only confidant. Now that her reasons for postponing her departure and resisting the wise advice of the few laithful irlends remaining to her are known, the Queen, as a woman and a mother, is regarded with supreme indifference. The inspector of the North of Spain Railway is continually in attendance, awaiting Her Majesty's pleasure to give a fourth order of departure, the royal carriages still remaining in the station. and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported

Don Carlos is by many regarded as the Henry V. of Spain. This, however, the young King's grandiather of Don Alfonso XII., was the elder brother of Don Carlos, whose grandson is now railway. Don Carlos, indeed, lays claim to being the legitimate sovereign in virtue of the Salic law, which prevailed in Spain from 1713 to 1789. This was a French innovation, introduced into Spain by Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV., who himsel ascenced the throne as the heir of Donna Maria Theresa. The right of females to inherit the Spanish crown has, however, been recognized for seven centuries. The Salic hear recognized for seven centuries.

males to inherit the Spanish crown has, however, been recognized for seven centuries. The Saiic law, too, was expunged from the Code of Spain in 1789. The natural successor to Ferdinand was his only child, Donna Isabet, and although the King, when dangerously ill in 1832, lent his hand to the signature of a document which recognized his brother Don Carlos as his successor, he afterward, upon his recovery, in 1833, swore fidelity, to his daughter, in the Church of St. Jerome at Madrid. These are the facts upon which the rival claums are based, and by their light the young claims are based, and by their light the young

THE SERBANO INTERREGNUM. On the 4th of October, 1868, General Prim returning from his last banishment from Spain sailed from London for Cadiz, and on the 9th was eccived in Madrid with boundless enthusiasm. On the 13th of October his memorable manifesto proclaiming revolution to the Spanish people was issued. Provisional government o the Kingdom was vested in the President of the Cortes. The leading spirit of the nation was now Marshal Prim, and against his life many plots were laid, instigated by the powerful members of jealous and secretly opposing factions. He was, however, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain, and was immediately confirmed in this supremely important position by orders the Captain Generals declared the provinces of Spain in a state of war, to the constitutional party, the army replied by a sedition, at the head of which were Generals O'Donnell, Massina, Serrano, Ros do Olano and Duice, the commander of the Madrid garrison. At the end of a snort war of about a month in Andalssia a new ministry, called the Forty Hours' Ministry, was formed on the 18th July by the Duke de Rivas, and overthrown on the 20th by the insurrection of Magrid. The Queen Mother field to France, and the Queen entrused to Espariero the Control of Marida (Inc.) and the France, and the Queen entrused to Espariero the Control of Espariero the France, and the Queen entrused to Espariero the Control of Espariero the France, and the Queen entrused to Espariero the France, and the Gueen the Cortes and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main troughes in Andaluss acaused, petween Espariero and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main the Espariero the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main the Espariero the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main the Espariero the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main through the France and O'Donnell, disputes, which were main

for the succession, which has continued with varying fortunes ever since. The grandees of the king om now minifested a contempt for their lege lord Amadeus, and the Cortes also impeached the wisdom and ability of his Cabinet, passing a law which hedged the action of his Ministers with such cumbersome and mortifying formalities as to render the situation of the executive branch of the government very embarrassing. These unpropitious difficulties, growing more complicated and vexatious and the King receiving continual slights and evidences of a lack of confidence in his administration, Amadeus, with the advice of his father, Victor Emanuel, determined to abdicate the throne, and did so on the 11th of February, in the following message to the Cortes:—

PALACE OF MADRID, Feb. 12, 1873,

The Spanish nation has conferred on me a great honor in choosing me to occupy the throne, an honor appreciated so much the more by me in that it was offered to me amended by the difficulties and perils involved in the enterprise of governing a nation so profoundly disturbed. the enterprise of governing a nation so profoundly disturbed.

Sustained by the resolution occuliar to my race, which
seeks out, rather than avoids, danzer, deouded to the
spire myself solely with the interests of the country and
to place myself above all parties, resolved to keep the
oath which I had taken in presence of the
Constituent Cortes and disposed to make
every sort of sacrifice to procure for this
valiant nation the peace it requires, the liberty it merits
and the grandeur to which its glorious bistory and the
virtue and consiancy of its children give it a just claim.
I thought that my scanty experience in the art of
commanding would be compensated by the honesty
of my character; and that to avert the perits and
surmount the difficulties which did not escape my view.
I should thus powerful ad in the sympathies of all
end to the sangulary and storile conflicts which have
so long convulsed it.
I now find that my good intention sled me astray, as
during the two long years which have clapsed since if
assumed the Grown of Spain that country das been in a
continual conflict, and I each day find the era of tranquillity and happiness which I so ardenty destre becoming more and more distant.
If even the enemies of the welfare of Spain were

vinced that my efforts could be only fruittess and my projects irrealizable."

Projects irrealizable."

I have been are the motives which induced me to the first send of the country of the first send of the country o

On the same evening on which the message of abdication was received it was accepted by the Cortes and the republican form of government

A very important event in the history of Spainhistory so iruitial in lessons to governments of the present day, a perfect epitome of human lile a kaleidoscope of events in the life of the world and an instructive volume to all-was the proclamation of the republic of Spain at Madrid, on February 11, 1873. The Cortes was then assembled and received the news of the abdication of King Amadeus. That the Spanish Legislature was astonished may be readily understood. But the Cortes of that day appreciated the position in which they were placed, and the motion of Señor Pi y Margall were placed, and the motion of Señor Pi y Margall for the establishment of a republic in Spain was carried by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays. On the following day the Cortes elected the following officers for the administration of the new-born Republic; Señor Figueras, President of the Council; Señor Cordoba, Minister of War; Señor Ply Margall, Minister of the Interior; Señor Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies; Señor Echerniger, Minister of Marine; Señor Becerra, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Becerra, Minister of Fublic Works, and Señor Echegarry, Minister of Finance. Madrid for a time went into ecstacles over the unheard-of sensation—the establishment of a republic in Spain. of a republic in Spain.

The United States government was the first to

of a republic in Spain.

The United States government was the first to recognize in an official manner the existence of the new Republic. Then came Don Carlos as a pretender to the throne, and a few days after the abdication of King Amadeus we find the redoubtable Don Carlos in the field with a grand pronunciamento, declaring himself King of Spain, and on that day he left France with a suite of thirteen carriages. The war which has devastated the north of Spain until the present day continued. The leading spirit of the new republican government—Señor Castelar—at once announced to foreign Powers the great change which had taken place in Spain. Our government was the first to recognize the change. Then came a host of political intrigues that left in doubt the actual state of affairs in Spain. Switzerland followed the example of the United States in recognizing the Spains Republic. Meanwhile the followers of Don Carlos swelled up to a degree of importance and peril to the Republic that threatened its very existence. The Carlist war assumed formidable proportions, and victories and defeats on the part of the republican troops were so equally divided that there was little confidence among foreign Powers in the continuance of the Republic. Afterward Señor Casteiar became President of the Republic, and during his administration many exciting events took place. First, there was a serious revolt against the constituted authorities at Cartagena, in which a large proportion of the nayy took part. The "Intransigentes," as they are. exciting events took place. First, there was a serious revoltagains the constituted authorities at Cartagens, in which a large proportion of the navy took part. The "Intransigentes," as they are, now known, cost the Spanish government a deal of blood and money. They successfully resisted all efforts to subjugate them until a regular military and naval force, after months of resistance, compelied them to succumb. Just at this time occurred the terrible affair of the Virginius, in which so many American citizens were butchered in cold blood in Cuba under Spanish law. Spani at that time was fighting the "Intransigentes" at Cartagena, the Carlists and the Cuban patriots. Castelar soon lost his seat and Marshal Serrano became dictator. Since that time Spanish history has been of a kaledoscopic nature, varying between republicanism, Carlism and a score of other political isms. The outcome of all this seems to be monarchy, a triumph for the old Queen that was so a triumph for the old Queen that was so ignominously ejected from the Escurial a few years ago.

ENGLAND.

NAVIGATION INTERRUPTED-RAILWAY TRAVEL SUSPENDED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1874. Navigation on the River Humber above Hull is stopped by ice.

The harbor of Goole, on the Ouse, is closed. Drift ice hinders the navigation of the Thames. The railways in Western England are blocked by snow. Some local lines have suspended traffic altogether.

A dense log hangs over this city to-day.

SIXTY THOUSAND COLLIERS ON A STRIKE. LONDON, Jan. 1 .- 5 A. M. struck work in consequence of a reduction in their Wages.

THE ELBE CLOSED BY ICE. HAMBURG, Dec. 31, 1874.

The river Elbe is closed by ice. ASIA MINOR.

A FAMINE-STRICKEN POPULATION RAVAGED BY DISEASE AND DEATH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31, 1874. Since the famine set in in Asia Minor 50,000 persons have migrated from various parts of the country to the city of Adana, half of whom have since succumbed to disease. The strange climate, distress and extreme rapa-

ciousness of the tax gatherers aggravate the

THE CITY OF ADANA.

This ancient city, to which the famine-stricken population of the neighboring rural districts crowded in their grief and misery, is the capital of the Pashalic of Itch-Elee, in Asia Minor. It is situated on the right bank of the river Sihoon, thirty miles from the sea. The population numbers 10,000 persons. The place is well built, has a

been built by Justinian-with a profitable trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine and fruit. BISMARCK AND THE PAPACY. THE LAY SOVEREIGNS CAN NULLIFY A PONTIFI-

CAD ELECTION. The circular note of Prince Bismarck of May M 1872, read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial, stated that a new Pope. If not recognized by a majority of the European sovereigns, would cease to be a pope, but would stand in the same position as a bishop appointed without the consent or approval of his government.

FRANCE.

The Question of a Constitution Discussed in Presence of the President.

MacMahon's Life the Ear Between the Nation and a "Terrible Crisis."

What Will Come After the Septennate?

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1874. The proposition for the creation of a Senate was the chief subject of discussion at the meeting in the Palace of the Elysée yesterday between the representatives of the Ministry and those of the various groups in the Assembly. All the Deputies declared that it was impossible

WHAT WILL POLLOW THE SEPTENNATE! MM. Dufaure and Léon Say insisted that provision be made for the transmission of Marshal Mac-Manon's powers even after the termination of the

to separate the Senate bill from the other consti-

The Deputies representing the Right replied that the Septendate was merely personal, whereupon Marshal MacMahon observed that "should any-thing happen to him, the country, being without an organized government, would pass through a terrible orisis."

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier remarked that the question of transmission could be again examined after 1880, when it might be possible to find some ground upon which to compromise. Another meeting will be held on Saturday.

The Journal des Débais says that an understanding between the two centres is possible, but if effected it will be independently of the Right.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1874. The Times' Paris despatch says the question of a reorganization of the Ministry, whether the conference between the government and the repre-

succeeds or fails, has reached a settlement. In the event of the failure of the conference the and without political significance.

OUR FLAG ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1874. The United States steamer Juniata has

sailed from Leghorn. AUSTRIA.

PUBLIC TRAVEL AND TRADE IMPEDED BY STORM VIENNA, Dec. 31, 1874. In consequence of a very heavy tall of snow

discontinued traffic. Freight traffic is at a standstill throughout the country. Communication between this city and Prague is entirely interrupted. Trieste is isolated landward and seaward.

INSURRECTIONIST INCENDIARISM AND ASSAULTS ON TRAVELLERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1874. The insurgents in the jurisdiction of Villa Clara ave burned the Margarita and Alberiches planta-

tions, and assaulted travellers. INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED. Owing to the recent fires in Havana the foreign insurance companies have raised their premiums about forty per cent, and have adopted uniform

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION BEGUN-LITTLE NEW DEVELOPED.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 31, 1874. The Congressional Investigating Committee arrived yesterday and met to-day in the Court House, the full committee being present, with the Chairman, Mr. Conger, in the chair. Quite a num-

ber of prominent citians were present.

Mayor O'Leary was the first witness examined, he gave a detailed account of the excitement preceding the negro outbreak, the course of Crosby, the Sheriff and the precautions taken on the part of the citizens to repel au attack from the country negroes; there was nothing new in his statements, and the whole story of the unnappy affair has long since been published in the Herald.

General Horace Miller was the next and only

of the unnappy main has long since occur permits the Herkald.

General Horace Miller was the next and only witness examined besides the Mayor. He commanded the citizen lorces, and his narrative of the battle was not alone minute, but had a flavor of the regular old veteran. He said in the course of his story that his command at one point of the struggle "vigorously intrenched itself," and that he "pushed forward" and "sound the enemy was routed." Accordingto the last witness and the undertaker's book only fitteen negroes were kiled, and this would appear to be the only new point developed in the investigation so far.

to be the only new point developed in the investigation so far.

At four o'clock P. M. the committee adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

The indications are that the investigation will be redious, owing to the large number of witnesses and documentary evidence to be introduced.

The Legislative investigating Committee is in session with closed doors, and have rejused to allow the white citizens to be represented by counsel, which has caused the whites to publish a protest against this ex parte investigation.

The Election to-day was very quiet. The white ticket was elected without much opposition, owing to the fact that the lately called session of the Legislature repealed the law allowing special elections.

THE COLD.

THE FROZEN HUDSON. POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1874. The weather is intensely cold, and for the first time this winter the ice on the river at this point is fast. The Daniel S. Miller lett here to-night for New York, but she will experience great difficulty in getting through. After to-morrow navigation to this point will be permanently closed for the season.

BAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED. ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1874. The trains on the Hudson River Railroad were

chind time here several hours this afternoon, owing to an obstruction caused by the falling of a rock at Garrison's station.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31, 1874. At seven o'clock this morning, at Parry Sound, Ont., the thermometer indicated 35 degrees be low zero; at Orlia, 31 degrees below; at Ottawa, 20 degrees below; at Erockville, 16 degrees below; at Kingston, 10 degrees below; at Toronto, 5 degrees below; at Montreal, 17 degrees below; at Quebec, 18 degrees below, and at Halliax, zero.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four

the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Bunding, New York:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 19 18 8:30 P. M. 33 18 6 A. M. 21 10 6 P. M. 29 15 9 A. M. 23 9 P. M. 28 14 12 M. 25 12 12 P. M. 31 10 Average temperature yesterday 134 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

BURGLARY IN A STORE.

During the night of the 29th, or the morning of the 30th ult., the dry goods store of Gordon & Scully. No. 603 Eighth avenue, was entered by burgiars, who succeeded in making off with about \$2,000 worth of goods. The burgiars forced an entrance into the store by breaking out a panel from the basement door and then getting up through a trap door to the store. In the same way they made their cocape from the place. The police have no clew to the thieves. THE WHITE LEAGUI

NEW ORLBANS, Dec. 8 The session of the Investigating Commi resumed at the United States District Cou at twelve o'clock to-day.

General P. N. Ogden being called to th

cer of all the White League organization city of New Orleans. He presented the tion and oy-laws of the Crescent Cit League as their r of p He stated the organization is sin purposes publicly set forth. It was or cause it was thought none but white m be depended upon; in New Orleans there have organized two regiments of infantry of artillery; Governor Penn authorized r gantze minua, out this was not the League 14th of September I acted under the o armed : nearly all these men have arms a lery kept at their houses and in other pla guns captured during the outbreak were to citizens not by the White League; the Le sumed a military character immediately q ganization.

as an organization; guns are kept by indi companies and regiments have regular m and from 2,500 to 2,800 men compose all in the city; we issue no orders with refe military drill; none of the companie terference with the Returning Board; th ings since September 14 have been after September 14 no resolution passed binding members not to tickets; on the day of election I divided suitable force at every poll, with instrucwhatever his politics, was prevented from all organizations throughout the State arate, with no fixed concert of action; o tion was considered necessary, in conseq the 14th or September for the purpose of our arms; the fight was purely accidental simply afforded the

OPPORTUNITY FOR REVOLUTION. A great many of the League did not kno demanded the abdication of Kellogg: v acting in concert with the committee of The witness being closely questioned sta he had noped an opportunity would be for revolutionizing the government; but the League were aware of any such int. none, in fact, save the members of h the facts are that on Friday, September secret council decided to proceed on the f

Monday with 1,500 armed men to the ste
Mississippi and take possession of the arsigned to the League; as an after-though
concluded to call a meeting of citizens an
the seatiment there exhibited.
The call was written by Dr. J. Dickson E
General Ogden's staff—REFORTER HERALD.
POLITICS OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. B. R. Gorman, the next witness
stated that the White League was organiz
a formal call published in the newSpape
met at first at Eagle Hall, on the or
Felicity and Pyrtania streets; the arms pu
by the league are of a very inferior ch
they were seized by the police, and witne
is a lawyer, was employed to defend it
which he attempted to do by an injunction
appeal to the courts proved intile; the in
precipitated through the violence of the
the list meeting of the league, prior to th
was held on Tuesday evening before; wit
scribed the fight and capture of the State
on the following day; as to the politics
league that question was not put to any
members;
The ACCIDENTAL COLLISION

league that question was not put to any members;

THE ACCIDENTAL COLLISION
gave the opportunity for the revolution t lowed, and it was taken advantage of; many colored people were dissatisfie the administration and voted the cettive ticket; in consequence the servatives endeavored, far more by than inimidation, to inflaence the color if the Dureij order had not been mainta military force the Keilogg government nev have sustained itself; were the troops not to interfere or be removed it could n two nours. The witness then describ attempts of the colored militiamen to ente where refreshments are sold, and partical soca stand on Pryfrias street, in the midsi residence section: he attributed the gene satisfaction to the wholesale corruption e among republican officeholders, remarking even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Costolen a railroad.

James Lewis, ex-Administrator of It ments, sworn, said;—I am well acquaint the colored people of New Orleans; a large if of them are republicants; a good many mor the democratic ticket this election that some were paid for voting, others voted of losing their places; I know nothing of league, and have as good an opportunity oling as any colored man in the city; the

league, and have as good an opportun ing as any colored man in the city; the militia force has been very smit years; the white people have no to fear colored people; I have been in thirty-two years, and I know of no it wherein the colored people attempted to the whites; have never known of any excluded troops had a parade before Septem in the Third and Seventh, wards are about twenty-two colored democrate generally carried one cuib about with the different wards; 1,800 to 2,000 colorwoted the democratic ticket; I have hea some or the colored men voted the rejucket wrapped in the democratic ticket; many whites would have voted the rejucket had they feit at liberty to do so.

The committee here took a recess until height o'clock.

GENERAL SHERIDAN IN NEW ORLEA! NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 General Sheridan and staff arrived h

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